Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. MARCH 13, 1857. VOL. XXV. NO. 28.

Select Poetry.



TOUCH NOT THAT BOWL.

Stay, stay thy hand, touch not that bowl,
It has an adder's sting,
'Tis ruin to th' immortal soul,
'Twill want and misery bring:
Whilst health is bounding through thy veins,
And youth's high hopes are thine;
Whilst peace within thy bosom reigns,
Look not upon the wine.

The wine-cup like a serpent blinds
And charms its victim's eyes,
Till chained beneath its power, he finds
A demon in disguise;
Shouldst thou its fair allurements pass,
As poison from them shrink;
Remember that a single glass
May prove a fatal drink!

'Twill rob thee of an honored name,
Destroy thy sense of right,
And over the high born dreams of fame,
'Twill cast a withering blight;
'Twill sear the heart and steal thy brain,
'Twill cloud life's prospects fair,
And drag thee bound in slavish chains,
To madness and despair.

'Twill brand upon thy open brow
The drunkard's hated name,
Till those who fondly love thee now,
Will pass thee by in shame.
Then stay thy hand, touch not that bowl,
Nor bow before its shrine,
Whilst honor dwells within thy soul,
Take not the sparkling wine.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Democratic State Convention.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONVENTION.]

HALL OF THE HOUSE,

HARRISBURG, March 2d, 1857.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The day and the hour having arrived for the meeting of the representatives of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and in fulfilment of the duty devolved upon the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, I beg, before proceeding to the immediate work of organization, to say a few words. Less than two years ago, the Democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in this hall, and through their regularly chosen delegates, placed in nomination the distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan, as their candidate for the Presidency. That was a body of rare ability and character. Its proceedings, so harmonious, so emphatic, and so enthusiastic, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart in every State; and when the Cincinnati Convention subsequently assembled, the choice of old Democratic Pennsylvania became also the choice of the Democracy of the Union. We won that nomination, gentlemen, because we presented a statesman of ripe experience and ability, and because we evaded no issue, and shirked no responsibility. Our ground was boldly taken, and was profoundly national, orthodox and constitutional. In the great struggle which ensued, every true Democrat, every true national Whig, acted like a hero: and after the victory was won, our proudest boast was that old Pennsylvania not only led the triumphant column, but shielded and saved the federal Union. Gentlemen, everything in this memorable fight told us and taught us the value, first of sound principles, and afterwards of Democratic usages; for how can the one be carried into successful operation if regular nominations are to be openly disregarded, and sacred usages allowed to grow into disuse? Gentlemen, you have some most important duties to discharge. Give us good nominations for Governor and for State Officers, assert great principles without fear, declare your unfaltering faith in your organization, and you will crown your labors with the happiest auspices, and open a new era of radical and honest ascendency of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Our immortal creed is never so strong in the hearts of the people, as when it is boldly defended and honestly represented. Our most ardent, first feeling should be fidelity to this creed. It is a holy duty for a Democrat to be true to it at all times, and under whatever circumstances of doubt or of gloom. In this spirit we have been victorious in the past, and by observing it we can alone be respected in the future. I now await your nomination for chairman of the Democratic State Convention. [Great applause.]

Mr. Cessna moved that the list of delegates be called over, and that those present answer to their names, which motion was agreed to, and the delegates appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Plumer moved that the chairman appoint one person from each Senatorial District to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

Mr. Cessna moved to amend the motion by providing that the delegates from each Senatorial district select the members of the Committee.

The amendment and the original motion were discussed by Messrs. Plumer, Cessna, McDowell, Carrigan, Schnable and others, when the amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Shannon moved that the Convention proceed to decide the contested seats from the 11th and 17th Senatorial districts, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sansom moved that each contestant be permitted to occupy fifteen minutes in addressing the Convention, either in person or by proxy, in explanation of his case, which was agreed to.

The first case considered was that of Mr. Anderson, of York county, who contested the seat of Mr. Smyser.

Mr. Anderson proceeded to state that he was the regular Senatorial delegate from York county, and presented the proceedings of the County Convention which appointed him in substantiation of his claim, which proceedings were read.

Mr. McKinney, seconded by Mr. McDowell, moved that Mr. Anderson be admitted to a seat in this Convention.

Mr. Smyser, in reply to Mr. Anderson, said, that he appeared here under peculiar circumstances: that he had stood in this hall, with peculiar feelings, during the election of a United States Senator, last January. He remembered the indignation with which the intelligence had been received in York county, that the Democracy had been betrayed by one of its representatives, who had sold himself to the enemies of the Democratic party, and joined with the Republicans in the election of General Cameron. He then presented the following document signed by sixty-eight out of the seventy-eight delegates in the county convention, addressed to the State Convention, in explanation of his position, together with the proceedings of a county meeting in York county. The document was read, as follows:

To the Democratic State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 2d of March, 1857:

The undersigned delegates to the last Democratic County Convention, (which appointed delegates to the State Convention,) do fully and heartily concur in, and approve of, the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Democracy of York county, at the public meeting held in the borough of York, on Saturday, January 17, 1857, which resolutions condemn the course of the traitor Samuel Manear, in the recent Senatorial election, and revoke the appointment of James M. Anderson as the Senatorial Delegate from York county to your Convention.—We also fully and entirely approve of the appointment of Major Charles M. Smyser, as the Senatorial delegate, in place of said James M. Anderson.

The following resolutions adopted by the county meeting of York county were also read:

Resolved, That the open boast of James M. Anderson, of Carroll township, that he had the entire control of Manear, and yet refused to exert his influence to save the party from betrayal, although at Harrisburg, has forfeited the confidence of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of York county, now assembled in county meeting, hereby revoke the appointment of James M. Anderson, as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, which assembles on the 2d of March next, and appoint Major Charles M. Smyser, of York borough, in his stead.

A similar paper also addressed to the State Convention, signed by 36 out of the 40 members of the Democratic county committee, appointed by the county convention, which appointed James M. Anderson, was also read, concurring in the appointment of Mr. Smyser, and revoking that of Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson replied by saying that the convention had heard the charge against him, and he thought it but fair that he should explain.—He said that in the meeting referred to, which had revoked his appointment, not a word had been said against him, nor was it known that any charges were to be made against him, until the resolutions were read. He pronounced the charges made against him in the resolutions as false, and the men who made them as malicious falsifiers. He said that the statement which he had published explained everything, but the newspapers of York county had, with two exceptions, refused to publish it. He asked that that statement be read, which was done. (The statement is too long to be inserted here.)

Mr. Smyser presented a letter from Henry C. Stroman, Chairman of the committee on resolutions in the meeting referred to, in York county, in reply to the statement of Mr. Anderson, which was read.

The question then being upon the motion to admit Mr. Anderson as Senatorial delegate,

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend by inserting the name of Mr. Smyser as the Senatorial delegate, instead of Mr. Anderson.

Mr. McDowell proceeded to address the Convention on the motion at some length, in defence of Mr. Anderson's position.

Mr. Schnabel said that there was but one sovereignty in this country, and that sovereignty was the people. Mr. Anderson stood here alone—sixty-eight out of the seventy-six living delegates who had appointed him, now repudiated him, and he was here without a constituency. He believed that no man had a right to force himself into a representative position in this country, and he carried his belief so far that he would say Manear had no right to represent York county in this House. He, (Manear,) had betrayed that county, and his action ought not bind its people. He had nothing to say against Mr. Anderson personally, but the people of York county did not want him to represent them in this Convention. That fact was apparent. He was sorry that he had consumed so much of the time of the Convention in replying to the case stated by the gentleman from Blair, (Mr. McDowell.) It was bringing out a whole park of artillery to shoot a *tom-tit*.

The amendment admitting Mr. Smyser was adopted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization having returned, the Convention was called to order.

Mr. James, of Warren, chairman of the committee, then announced, as President, for the permanent organization of the Convention, Col. Philip Johnson, of Northampton.

Mr. Johnson, on taking his seat, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Unexpectedly called upon to preside over your deliberations, I have first to thank you for the honor, for such I, in truth, esteem it.

To be a delegate from Northampton, humbly representing in part the Democracy of that good old county upon the floor of this Convention, was the height of my ambition. But at the time when the Democratic party occupies the proud position she now occupies before the nation and the world—upon the very eve of the inauguration of a Pennsylvania President, elected by the Pennsylvania Democracy, assisted, of course, by the Democracy of other States, to be called, as I am, without any action of my own, as you all know, to preside over a Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I regard as an honor for which I am unable to find words adequate to express my most sincere and heartfelt thanks; and I am forced to believe, gentlemen, that this high compliment was intended by you more for the stern Democracy of my good old county, than any personal merit of my own.

The important business to be transacted by this Convention, renders my position in a high degree responsible and delicate. In the discharge of the duties of that position I shall have to claim, at your hands, that indulgence towards the chair, that you would have the chair extend toward you. I will not undertake to enlarge upon the importance of our duties, for the reason that since I have mingled among you I have been made fully aware that all of you feel as deeply that responsibility as I do, and that you need no exhortations from me. I shall discharge the duties your partiality has imposed upon me to the best of my ability; and as I am aware that many of you are anxious to get through with the business of the Convention, so that you may join in that cortege which will so soon welcome the favorite son of Pennsylvania to the Presidential chair, I will detain you no longer. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

On motion, the President was directed to appoint a committee of seven to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned until half past two o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The President called the Convention to order at half-past two o'clock.

The Chairman announced the following committee on resolutions.

Messrs. Shanon, Buckalew, Workman, Westcott, Carrigan, Shriner and Bonsall.

GOVERNOR.

Mr. McDowell moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates to be balloted for for nomination for Governor.

Mr. Whallon moved to add Judges of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, which was adopted, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

The nominations were then made.

Evening Session.

The President called the Convention to order at 8½ o'clock.

The Convention proceeded to the fifteenth ballot, with the following result.

Packer,	had	47 votes.
Witte,	"	40 "
Black,	"	32 "
Hopkins,	"	14 "

Before proceeding to the sixteenth ballot, Mr. Cessna moved that in each succeeding ballot after two, the lowest candidate upon the list should be dropped, and so on until the nomination is made.

Mr. Whallon objected to this motion. It was departing from the established usages of the party.

Mr. Cessna said he did not know that he should vote for the motion himself. He made it for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion from the members of the Convention. It was but right that the lungs of the Secretaries should rest and those of the members be exercised. If the motion was adopted, one of the prominent candidates must be nominated, and he thought this was right. One of these deserved a nomination, and two or three ballots more would, under the motion, decide who should be the Democratic nominee. There was no hard feeling existing, and he wanted none to exist. Any one of these men would, he thought, be acceptable to the party, and a nomination ought to be made. If, however, the Convention were not ready for the motion yet, he would withdraw it for the present, but he wanted to hear further from his colleagues.

Mr. Whallon opposed the motion.

Mr. McDowell moved to amend by inserting after the "10th" ballot instead of the "2d."

Mr. Lindsay moved to postpone the motion, with the amendment, for the present, which was agreed to.

24th BALLOT.

Gen. Packer	had	68 votes.
Wm. H. Witte	"	51 votes.
Samuel W. Black	"	14 votes.

Mr. Packer having received a majority of all the votes was declared to be nominated; when his nomination was unanimously confirmed.

SUPREME JUDGE.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge.

2d BALLOT.

Hon. Ellis Lewis	had	73 votes.
Hon. Wm. Strong	"	47 votes.
Hon. S. Hepburn	"	12 votes.

The nomination of Judge Lewis was then unanimously confirmed.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner.

2d BADLOT.

Hon. Nimrod Strickland	had	88 votes.
Hon. David Laury	"	32 votes.
Joseph Clark, Esq.	"	4 votes.

On motion the nomination of Mr. Strickland was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Cessna the communication relative to Judge Lewis was ordered to be read and printed in the proceeding of the Convention as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 29, 1857.

To Gideon D. Westcott, and others, Delegates from Philadelphia to State Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, members of the bar of Philadelphia, address you as delegates to the Convention which meets at Harrisburg on the second of March, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Bench, on the expiration of Judge Lewis's term. We wish to be understood as writing this letter with no reference, direct or indirect, to party politics, but from a sense of duty to the public and the cause of the administration of the law in which, as professional men, we are deeply interested. We are desirous that Judge Lewis should be renominated by his political friends. Since he has been known to us as a Judge, he has commanded respect by his learning and ability, and conciliated the regard of us all by his uniform courtesy and kindness of deportment. This is, we believe, the unanimous sentiment of this bar.—His nomination and election will give general satisfaction from these personal considerations alone.

But there are others of still greater import which we take the liberty of suggesting to you. The instability of an elective judiciary can only be corrected by the proof that a re-election can always be commanded by good conduct; and that the people will not change their Judges merely for the sake of change. In the case of the first vacancy which occurred by rotation on the bench, the incumbent was without dissent renominated, and without difficulty re-elected. This was the case of Judge Black, whose original term was the shortest, being but for three years. Judge Lewis's term of six years is now expiring, and we shall be much gratified, if by his political friends at least the same rule can apply to him.

In thus addressing you, we earnestly disclaim any intention to intrude our counsel on you, or the Convention of which you are a member.—With the party you represent, some of us have no connection. But as citizens and lawyers, we feel we are doing an act of simple justice to a most meritorious public officer, by bringing this matter to your view.

[Signed by sixty Lawyers, which comprise nearly the entire Bar of Philadelphia.]

Second Day.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1857.

The President called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to the President, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

Mr. Shannon, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That, as representatives of the great party founded by Mr. Jefferson, we salute our political brethren of the other States with congratulations upon the auspicious and just result of the recent Presidential election, achieved by our united efforts and sacrifices, (with the aid of patriotic men heretofore attached to other political bodies,) and necessary, as we believe, to the honor and prosperity of our common country, and the continuance amongst us of the blessings of good government.

Resolved, That the course of recent political action in the American Union has clearly shown the usefulness and necessity of our party, as a great conservative organization, able to resist and put down extreme and impracticable theories of government and social order; to preserve the Constitutional compact between the States from loose and dangerous constructions, as well as open violation; to hold in check the passions of the country when directed by local excitement or other cause, against fundamental points of our political system, and to preserve to ourselves, and to those who come after us, the rich and invaluable legacy of free and well-ordered institutions established by our fathers.

Resolved, That to the existence and efficiency of our party, adherence to its rules and usages is essential, and that right reason and experience prove that without such adherence, division, disaster and defeat are inevitable; all departures, therefore, from our party laws, in State or local action, are to be deprecated and resisted as evidently fraught with elements of danger, injury and eventual destruction.

Resolved, That on behalf of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in addition to the re-affirmance of our past principles and policy, we announce as rules for our future action, the limitation of public expenditures to moderate and necessary outlays; the sparing and careful grants of corporate power; the enactment of laws in obedience to public opinion, rather than in advance or in contempt of it; occasional and prudent amendments of the Constitution as experience may demonstrate them to be necessary to the welfare and protection of the people: the encouragement of virtue and intelligence as the main supports of our political system; the rigid accountability of public servants, and the cultivation of just amicable relations with our sister States, without subserviency to the passions or policy of any of them, but with a frank concession of the constitutional and equal rights of each. These are grounds upon which, as heretofore, we propose to maintain the character of our Commonwealth, as a free, powerful and illustrious member of the American Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people the candidates nominated by this Convention as men of character and experience, well qualified for the posts to which they have been respectively named, in the full assurance that if elected, they will discharge their official duties with intelligence, fidelity and success.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic party and the country upon the triumphant election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and that in view of the whole political history of Mr. Buchanan, rendered memorable by his steady and patrotic adherence to the Constitution and to the maxims of its fathers, we, the representatives of the Democratic party of the State, in full Convention assembled, do most confidently pledge to our brethren of the Union, a wise, conservative and constitutional administration of the government, under the guidance of the first Pennsylvania President.

Resolved, That in the late proceedings which resulted in the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, the opposition to our party openly and shamelessly exhibited their lack of high principles of honor, their contempt for the known sentiments of the people, and their utter disregard of the character of the State; and, together with the three apostates from our own party, by whose aid the result was accomplished, should be everywhere denounced by all men of virtue and honor.

Mr. Schnabel moved that the resolutions, as read, be adopted.

Mr. Cessna moved to amend by adding the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to Col. John W. Forney for the ability, energy and consummate tact exhibited by him in the discharge of the onerous duties which devolved upon him, in the late political struggle, as Chairman of our State Central Committee; and although defeated for United States Senator by the basest treachery, he still occupies an eminent position in the great heart of the Keystone Democracy.

Mr. Hunter said he hoped the resolutions, as reported by the Committee, would be adopted, and Mr. Cessna's amendment be acted upon alone.

The amendment of Mr. Cessna was agreed to, and the resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cessna then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Committee be, and it hereby is, empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Democratic ticket, and make any nominations which may become necessary by the death or resignation of any of our present candidates.

Mr. Cessna said that he did this to ascertain the opinion of the Convention upon a contingency which might arise.

Mr. Clover moved to amend by adding that in case of a vacancy upon the ticket, the State committee have the right to re-assemble the State Convention to fill such vacancy.

Mr. James said he considered this motion unnecessary. The State Committee now had the right proposed to be granted to it. He, therefore, moved to postpone the motion and amendment for the present.

Mr. Cessna opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Shannon spoke in opposition to the original motion.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. James, Sturgeon, Schnabel and Smyser, in favor of the motion to postpone.

Mr. Cessna then withdrew the motion.

The Committee to wait upon the nominee for Governor here entered the Hall, and

Mr. McDowel said: Mr. President: In behalf of the Committee, I have the honor to present to you, and to this Convention, Gen. Wm. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Packer then said:

Mr. President and members of the Convention:—For me to say to you and through you to the people whom you represent, that I am grateful for the high honor conferred upon me, would be but a small evidence of my gratitude. To be selected under any circumstances as the candidate of the Democratic party is an honor, but it is peculiarly so to me now, when I have been brought in contact with some of the most distinguished men in the Commonwealth, and your kind partiality has selected me over them.

But, gentlemen, the distinction which I feel most is that I am chosen to bear the standard of Democracy. That banner is one that I love and revere. It bears inscribed upon it the cardinal principles of our party and our country: Liberty and equality. It is the standard of freedom, and beneath its broad folds every man may rest in security, and serve his God according to the dictates of his conscience. That banner has waved through many a hard fought contest, and it has never yet been dishonored; and, gentlemen, my efforts shall always be given to its support.

We have just elevated a Pennsylvanian to the highest office in the world, and to-morrow he enters upon the discharge of his official duties. Shall the burning shame be fixed upon Pennsylvania, next fall, that it failed to sustain, triumphantly, his administration? No, gentlemen, I do not believe our State can be swerved from her proud position. For myself, I shall go into this contest with all my heart, and labor ardently and untiringly for the success of the great Democratic party.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me.

Mr. Clover offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the next State Convention for the nomination of State officers for 1858, meet on the 4th day of July, 1858.

Mr. Rambo moved to amend by inserting Philadelphia as the place of meeting.

Mr. Buckalew moved to postpone the resolution for the present, which was agreed to.

Mr. Schnabel, was loudly called upon to address the Convention, but he declined, and promised the Convention that he would visit every district represented upon the floor during the coming campaign.

Mr. Buckalew was also enthusiastically called upon but excused himself from speaking.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Negroes in Africa.

The Boston *Post* says—We are permitted to make the subjoined extract from a letter written by an officer of the U. States Navy to a friend in this city. The writer is a son of a distinguished Senator from one of the New England States. The letter is written from aboard the U. S. ship St. Louis, and dated Oct. 15, 1856, at "Little Fish Bay, West Coast of Africa:"—

* * * * * "There is very little variety upon this coast. 'Niggers!' slaves! 'niggers!' is the cry. This town is like most other places upon the coast, made up of a few people, *called* white, and a crowd, a mass of miserable, filthy, worthless, indolent (niggers) natives. If Charles Summer, Jack Hale, or any other sensible man wishes or is willing to be permanently cured of his mock philanthropy and sickly sentimentality in regard to the universal negro race he has only to take a six months cruise upon the coast of Africa. If that will not cure him, and convince him that his sympathy for the three and a half millions of the happiest negroes on the face of the earth is misplaced, then I have only to say, he is past hope and past cure.

"As I live, I do not believe there is one negro in one thousand upon the coast of Africa who is as well off, morally, physically, or socially, as the worst abused slave in the United States. Slavery here is slavery indeed, and of the most horrible kind. Cruelty practiced here by *black* slave owners, is heart-rending to witness. Some chiefs (black) own thousands—they sell or kill them at pleasure. Ninety-nine of every hundred negroes, slaves or free, even in towns would gladly exchange their condition with the meanest, most ill-treated slave in the Union. It is impossible to picture the miserable condition of the native African upon his own soil. Civilization, or even partial culture, with the mass of natives, is indeed so perfectly absurd, that it does not admit of a thought. The combined efforts of a million competent, honest, industrious, persevering philanthropists: with millions of money yearly expended to the best possible advantage for a million of years, would not develop one hundred native Africans who would be of any account to the world at large. So much for 'niggers.' Having seen our negroes at home in our Southern States, and having seen them here, I regard the 'institution' as it exists there as a benign, nay, heavenly institution, and our Southern brethren deserve the thanks of the whole Christian world, for having ameliorated, in such striking contrast with their brethren here, three and a half millions of negroes.

You may imagine that, although never a Democrat, I pray for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and mainly because upon this negro question the democratic party is right."

☞The English papers have accounts from Norway, which give a painful picture of the suffering of the inhabitants of Lapland and Finmark, bordering on the North Cape of Norway. Owing to a failure of the crops, the inhabitants are in a state of starvation.

"Hundreds are dying daily, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can, on the bark of trees, ground and cooked with oats. In order to alleviate these sufferings, charitable committees have been organized on the opposite coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia, to collect contributions in kind, such as corn, flour, vegetables and spirits, which will be conveyed to them across the ice in sledges. As an addition to the suffering of these poor creatures, the cold is of a severity rarely experienced even in these ice-bound countries."

RAVENOUS WOLVES.—We find the following in the Keokuk (Iowa) *Post* of the 25th ult:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in our city yesterday, from Sioux City, that the wolves in the river counties have been driven to such straits by the snow and cold weather, that they have become so ravenous as to destroy horses and cattle to a considerable extent, and that they have often attacked persons. On the evening of the 5th inst., a son and daughter of Mrs. Stockdale, left their residence, on a fork of the Little Sioux River, in Woodbury, to attend a party at a neighbor's about two miles distant, and have not since been heard of. On the morning of the 4th, the bereaved parents sent to Southon for assistance, and searched the neighborhood around them, and as no traces of the lost ones had been found, the conclusion is that they had been attacked by the wolves, and devoured. A gentleman from Wisconsin, who visited Iowa lately, states in a private letter, received in this city, that he was chased for miles by these ravenous creatures, and barely escaped from them with his life. He described them as frightfully ferocious, being apparently almost starved to death.

A MISTAKE.—We notice that a number of exchange papers, in commenting upon the case of the Reverend Keys, set him down as a Black Republican freedom shrieker. This is a mistake. He belonged to the other branch of the opposition family. He 'shrieked against the iniquities and chastity of Catholic institutions and the Catholic priesthood.' He was an 'intense American,' and never had much to say about niggers or 'bleeding Kansas.' His forte seemed to be to expose the corruption and lechery which he KNEW existed among the Catholic clergy! His mission is supposed to be ended.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

☞We are authorized to announce GEO. W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. POWELL, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, MARCH 13, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:
Gen. Wm. F. Packer.
SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. ELLIS LEWIS.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
Hon. Nimrod Strickland.

☞The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning. Preparatory services to commence on Friday at half past 10 o'clock, and to be continued on Saturday. Rev. Mr. Sample, the Pastor, will be assisted in the solemn duty by Rev. Mr. Aughinbaugh. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞We would say to those who do not attend the Lectures of Rev. Mr. SAMPLE on Wednesday evenings, that they deny themselves a rich repast. Strange that the body of all church membership should consider Prayer meetings as below the standard of their dignity; and yet this startling fact forces itself upon all who witness the vacated seats on such occasions. A single store or shop will frequently find as many "professing Christians" on prayer meeting evenings as are to be found in the churches, and this remark applies to all denominations. What a burning shame!

THE NEW CABINET.

In the *Gazette* of Feb. 20, we remarked, that Mr. BUCHANAN, himself the ablest Statesman now living, would call to his aid not only the *brightest intellects* in the land, but men whose *moral* as well as *political* reputations would command the *admiration* of the civiliz-world. To satisfy the public that he has done so, it is only necessary to name his selections, which have been confirmed by the Senate of the United States, as follows:

Secretary of State, LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

Attorney General—J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.

Secretary of the Navy—ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut.

Secretary of War—J. B. FLOYD, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Interior—JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—A. V. BROWN, of Tennessee.

Every name recorded above is as familiar to the great mass of the people of this country as household words. All have distinguished themselves as Statesmen of the highest grade, whilst their moral virtues are above even suspicion.—It seems to be generally conceded that this is the ablest Administration that has ever had control of the Government, and well may Pennsylvania rejoice in having furnished so great, so pure, and so good a man, to stand at its head.

Among the most gratifying results now presented to our view is the announcement that *Jeremiah S. Black*, our immediate neighbor, has been selected by Mr. Buchanan to the distinguished post of Attorney General. The President could not have conferred a higher compliment upon his native State. The *Pennsylvanian* reflects the true sentiments of the freemen of this Commonwealth in his remarks touching this appointment. The editor truly remarks:—Judge BLACK is one of the greatest men in the country. With BUCHANAN as President, and BLACK in the Cabinet, the Keystone State can proudly point to such representatives at the National Capitol as jewels of whom she is justly proud. Judge Black was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and is now in the vigor of life. In 1842, he was appointed President Judge of the 16th Judicial District; in 1851 he was elected one of the five Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and, under the system of allotment prescribed by the act of assembly, he drew the short term, and was made Chief Justice. In 1854 he was re-elected to the Supreme Bench. He has never held an office of a purely political character, but has always been warmly and sincerely attached to the Democratic party, and has for years past been one of its brightest ornaments. As a Lawyer he stands in the front rank of his profession, and commands the unbounded respect of its members. His literary attainments are of the very highest order. The death of Gen. *Jackson* in 1845, inspired the whole democratic party of the nation with an earnest desire to do justice to his memory, and as the ablest members of the party in all sections of the country were called upon to pronounce eulogies upon his life and character, no event ever elicited more fully and completely a display of the talent and genius in the ranks of our organization. Judge BLACK'S Eulogy upon that occasion is universally conceded to have been vastly superior to any of those pronounced. His Eulogy upon Judge Gibson, and his recent address to a Literary Society upon religious freedom, are, like his eulogy of Jackson, and his opinions upon the Bench, models of English composition, which place their author in the very highest rank of writers. In manner, Judge BLACK is plain, frank, and artless—the very model of a democratic Statesman. The purity of his character, the inbred and incorruptible honesty of his nature, the soundness of his principles, the superior brilliancy and clearness of his intellect, all stamp him with the genuine attributes of true greatness. The nation could not have marshalled into her service a nobler spirit, and we predict that Judge BLACK will win in the National arena, that mastery over the minds and hearts of those with whom he comes in contact, which he possesses over all by whom he is known; and the responsible duties of Attorney General will be discharged with a fidelity and ability unsurpassed by any of the distinguished men who have heretofore occupied that responsible position.

Altogether the Cabinet is one of the best that has ever been framed, and will be cordially endorsed by all sections of the country. All its members have been noted for the purity of their lives, the soundness of their principles, the integrity of their characters, and their intrinsic abilities. The anticipations which had been formed from Mr. BUCHANAN'S superior judgment have been fully realized, and the new administration commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances.

☞ The Inaugural Address of Mr. BUCHANAN is just such a paper as the Democratic Party expected from him. Meeting all the great issues boldly, he has rendered his policy so plain as to be understood by the most ordinary mind. His views on the all-exciting subject of Slavery are the views of nineteen-twentieths of the Freemen of this Nation, could a *fair* expression be had. We commend the great paper to the serious attention of all our readers.

☞ The *Gazette* of to-day is, perhaps, the most important paper we have issued during the last quarter of a century, containing, as it does, the Inaugural of the *first* Pennsylvania President—a full List of his Cabinet—the Decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States on the Missouri Compromise Question, which has agitated the country from its centre to its circumference for many years—and the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention, for a report of which we are indebted to that able democratic paper, the Harrisburg *Union*.

☞After all the scurrilous abuse heaped upon the democratic party for repealing the "Missouri Compromise," the highest Judicial Tribunal in the world has decided that we were *right*, and that our opponents were clinging to a law which never had a legal existence, but was null and void from the date of its passage! What a glorious endorsement of a glorious party! This high Court has not only thus decided, but triumphantly sustains the decision of Judge BLACK in the *Passmore Williamson case!* Black Republicans, you now stand rebuked in a quarter which will be acquiesced in by every man whose mind is not warped by senseless prejudice.

☞ A man named *Anderson*, who was charged by the Democracy of York with having advised the infamous *Manear* to vote for Cameron, appeared at the 2d of March Convention and demanded a seat, notwithstanding the Democracy of York, almost without a dissenting voice, had *revoked* his appointment!—In the face of this fact, who do you suppose came to his *defence!* THOS. C. McDOWELL, of Blair, and A. McKINNEY, of Greensburg, the head and front of the Foster *Bolters!!* This gives the *key* to the treason which resulted in the defeat of the democratic nominee for Senator. The bolters sympathise with the *Traitors*, and try to force one of their number into a Democratic State Convention against the expressed voice of the outraged Democracy of the gallant county of York. They stood solitary and alone, however, the contempt of the Convention. This, we hope, will open the eyes of honest democrats who have heretofore sided with the bolters! Schnable gave the *Tom-tits* their proper position, and the Convention endorsed him.

☞Hon. John G. Hartley has moved back to his beautiful Farm near Bedford. We are sorry to lose his society, but we hope to see him very often.

The Oldest Mortgage on Record!

☞The Pennsylvania Law Journal for 1845 gives the oldest Mortgage on Record in Pennsylvania—dated the 10th day of the 10th month, 1685—and *what* think you is the property mortgaged, and by *whom* is the mortgage given? A NEGRO MAN named JACK is the property mortgaged, and a QUAKER is the man who gives the mortgage on a human being to secure the payment on two several sums of money! We will publish the document entire next week, for the especial benefit of the Black Republicans.

☞Hon. J. Glancy Jones, who has been ill for some time past, had so far recovered as to be able to leave Washington on 10th inst. for his residence at Reading, Pa., where he will remain, ere returning to that point, until his health may be somewhat re-established.

☞The New York *Mirror* says:—The Abolitionists ought to be satisfied with Mr. Buchanan's administration, since he has placed a BLACK man and a BROWN man in his Cabinet.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW CABINET.—At noon, on Saturday, at Washington, the new Cabinet ministers were duly installed in their respective Departments, with the usual ceremony of a cordial reception by their predecessors, and an introduction to, most of the various employees who are to be under their direction.

Another Judge to Elect.

☞ The vacancy occasioned on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, by the appointment of JEREMIAH S. BLACK to the Attorney Generalship, will require the re-assembling of the State Convention to nominate another candidate for this post, so that we will have two Supreme Judges to elect at the next election, which will add greatly to the importance of the campaign. As Hon. WM. STRONG, of old Berks, glorious old Berks, was the next prominent man before the Convention on the 2d inst., it is presumed that he will now be nominated almost by general consent. Mr. STRONG is a good man—the equal of any Lawyer in the State—and the county from which he hails, with her four and five thousand democratic majority, calls for a hearty response to her wishes from all parts of the State. No other man than Judge LEWIS could have succeeded over STRONG—and *his* only advantage was the high character he has made in his present position.

INAUGURATION OF HON. JAS. BUCHANAN.

☞A bright day dawned upon this great Nation on the 4th inst.—on which occasion, JAMES BUCHANAN, the most eminent Statesman of the age, was inaugurated President of the United States. The sun rose clear, and an unclouded sky witnessed the glorious event. The spectators present on the occasion is said to have excelled in numbers any demonstration ever witnessed in Washington City. The military, numbering about 1000, rank and file, added greatly to the beauty of the scene.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The most interesting scene, though on a small scale, was that in the Senate Chamber. Owing to the small size of the apartment only a limited number of persons could be admitted; but these comprised all the chief dignitaries of the government. The semi-circular gallery was filled with ladies at an early hour, and members of the 34th and 35th Congress were admitted to the Eastern lobby. The Diplomatic Corps was in full force, all the Ministers and Charges being in their full official costumes, looking quite resplendent alongside of the republican black coats of the rest of the assemblage. They occupied a space set apart for them, on the left of the principal entrance. On the other side the heads of the Departments, Governors of States and Territories, and some other privileged persons were accommodated. In front of the eastern lobby were the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in their official robes. Various distinguished army and naval officers were also present. In front of the Secretary's desk were chairs for the President and President elect.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. On the announcement of the arrival of the President and President elect, all rose to their feet. The President and President elect took the places assigned to them, and in a few minutes, all being prepared, the venerable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, advanced with the Holy Bible in his hand. The President elect rose, and then took the oath of office as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Those in the Senate chamber then formed a line and proceeded to the eastern portico of the capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President of the U. S. and the President elect.
The Vice President and Secretary of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayor of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who had been admitted into the Senate Chamber.

THE SCENE IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

There was probably never assembled in Washington so vast a multitude as that assembled in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol. The procession that escorted the President and President elect had been admitted, but all carriages and horses were excluded from the enclosure. There was a countless crowd of men, women and children occupying every foot of space that afforded an opportunity of seeing the ceremony on the portico. As for hearing the address, that was a favor only enjoyed by the privileged few thousands that could gather closely around the portico.

There was a good deal of confusion and scuffling in the crowd, and many grew impatient, after waiting long hours, for the grand event of the day. A very spacious platform was erected on the portico, on which places were assigned for all those who had been admitted to the Senate Chamber. At last the procession emerged from the Capitol door and appeared on the platform. As the tall figure of the President elect, clad in that famous black suit, with the thirty-one stars embroidered on its lining, became visible, there rose a deafening shout from the vast human mass. It spread over the whole multitude, and it was some time before it could be quieted.—The President elect, with hat in hand, bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the popular acclamations.

In the very front of the platform was a seat to which the President elect was conducted. In the rear were the President and Committee of Arrangements; back of them were the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Vice President and the members of the Senate. Then came the Diplomatic Corp, *en grand tenue*, and then the other persons who had been in the Senate Chamber.

When quiet was restored after the acclamations that greeted the President elect, he proceeded, at about 1½ o'clock, to deliver his Inaugural Address as follows:

Inaugural Address

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

March 4, 1857.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has, also, prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union.—Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world has never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals—on noble rivers and arms of the sea—which bind together the North and the South, the East and West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every part of the confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray; because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint, or even the suspicion, of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury.—This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea-coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared with the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independant race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native-born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers; and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constitution.—Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences.—Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "The United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions, except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that, whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States, on this side of the Rocky mountains, can reach them in sufficient time to "protect" them "against invasion." I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, banish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations.—In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations; and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American Flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 4th March, 1857.

The reading of the Inaugural Address having been concluded, the oath was administered to Mr. Buchanan. Ex-President Pierce then advanced and offered his congratulations to the President, and he was followed by the other dignitaries. The crowd at the same time renewed their cheering, and the guns on the Capitol Hill bellowed out the news that a new President had entered upon his term of office. The salute consisted of thirty-one guns—one for each State of the Union.

The ceremony being concluded, the President returned to the Senate Chamber, and soon after resumed his seat in the carriage and was conducted to the White House, the Ex-President and others accompanying him.

The military and a great portion of the civic procession formed again to escort the President and those along with him to the Executive Mansion.

BUCHANAN CLUB.

In pursuance of a notice published in the *Gazette*, a meeting of the "Buchanan Club" was held in the County Hall on last Saturday evening, the large number present being such as to excite general surprize. The meeting was temporarily organized by calling Hon. Job Mann to the Chair and appointing Messrs. Henry Reimund and Wm. Leary Vice Presidents, and J. P. Reed, Esq. Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. S. H. Tate, John G. Hartley, and John H. Rush were appointed a committee to report to the next meeting of the Club permanent officers for the ensuing year. The Constitution and by-laws of the late efficient Buchanan Club were then unanimously adopted for the government of the Club now being formed.

Upon a call of the meeting, it was addressed by Gen. Bowman, Hon. John Cessna, and G. H. Spang, Esq. amidst great enthusiasm.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we hail the inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency with peculiar pleasure. His visits to Bedford, almost annually, for the last thirty years, have given him a warm place in the affections of the Democracy of Bedford county. That his administration will prove a lasting benefit to our common country, and command the respect and admiration of the world, admits of no doubt.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to Mr. Buchanan for the honor conferred in selecting Judge BLACK as the representative of Pennsylvania in the Nation Cabinet, satisfied that he will reflect honor upon the Administration and the State which gave him birth. This act of our beloved President, we will cherish through life.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and endorse the action of the late State Convention in nominating Gen. PACKER for Governor—Judge LEWIS for Supreme Judge—and NIMROD STRICKLAND for Canal Commissioner. Better selections could not have made, and we pledge Bedford county for a handsomely increased majority over the election of last fall.

The enthusiasm manifested at this meeting was exceedingly gratifying, evidencing that the *old fires were burning*, and that the democratic cohorts are alive to their duty.

The meeting adjourned in fine spirits to meet on MONDAY evening, March 16, for the purpose of nominating a full borough Ticket, when it is expected that all will be present, as it is desirable to have our entire force recorded.

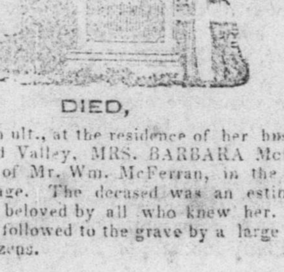
JOB MANN, President.

John P. Reed, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

The Flour market is firm, with sales of Howard street at $6 and City Mills at $6,12½ per bbl.

Wheat is firm; white at 150a160c. red 143a144c. White corn, 57a60c.; yellow 57a61c.



DIED,

On the 26th ult., at the residence of her husband in Cumberland Valley, MRS. BARBARA McFERRAN, consort of Mr. Wm. McFerran, in the 80th year of her age. The deceased was an estimable lady, and was beloved by all who knew her. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

Read!!

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1857.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was delivered to-day by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following all important points:

First—That negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Second—That the ordinance of 1787 had no independent Constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory, on negroes not citizens by the Constitution. Third—that the provisions of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a Legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and "VOID," and of no legal effect to that end.

In deciding these main points the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points: 1st—The expression "Territory and other property" of the union in the Constitution, applies, "in terms" only, to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Second—The rights of citizens of the United States, emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.—Third—As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in federal territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution. Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not effected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but, on his return, his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri. As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Courts of the United States, the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours, and it was listened to with profound attention by a crowded court room. Among the auditers were many gentlemen of eminent legal ability.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER M'KIM.

We are gratified to announce that M'Kim, the murderer of Norcross, has been taken, after having eluded justice for a month. It appears that three citizens of Luzerne county, who were fully possessed of the facts of the murder and a description of M'Kim's person, got wind of his being in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, concealed among the gorges of the surrounding mountains. They knew the desperate character of the man, and that he was armed to the teeth. They armed themselves with rifles and started in pursuit.

They were soon upon the right scent, as a number of farmers of Wyoming Valley had seen the man they described, and the assassin, it seems, discovered that he was pursued. He fled, and those who were engaged in the chase, followed his trail with much sagacity, until they had fairly run him down in a defile of Kingston mountain, which runs along the western side of Wyoming Valley. He was almost exhausted, and setting his back against a rock he stood at bay with a revolver in each hand. As the party of pursuers approached, one of them called out to him to surrender; at the same time menacing him with rifles. M'Kim replied with a defiance, and fired his pistols in rapid succession.

It was the anxious desire of the party who attempted the arrest, to capture the murderer alive, in order to secure the rewards, which are unusually large; but they were compelled to fire in self-defence, and M'Kim fell, disabled by a rifle ball. He was then secured and conveyed to Wilkesbarre. His wound is serious, but not necessarily fatal. None of the party who effected the capture were hurt, as far as we have heard. The capture has created much excitement in Luzerne County. The assassin is receiving medical attendance, and, if possible, will be speedily conveyed to Altoona, in the locality where the bloody deed was committed.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The attention of the public having recently been drawn by a writer in the Boston Medical News to the use of mustard as a domestic remedy, I suggest, for the advantage of your extensive circulation, a few practical views founded upon experience.

The seed taken whole, in doses of a tea-spoonful, mixed with molasses, morning, noon, and night, are of advantage to persons suffering from a debilitated stomach. They act as a stimulating tonic, bracing the system by virtue of the *undeveloped essential oil*, having the action of a carminative cordial.

The volatile oil developed by an admixture of flour with cold water and obtained by distillation, furnishes an excellent and powerful external excitant, which relieves the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia—and is a powerful aid in developing the eruption of scarlet fever and measels. It accomplishes this by stimulating the functions of the skin and arousing nervous energy.

The congestion so fatal in diseases of a low form is often removed by a timely application of this active principle, properly modified, having all the advantages of an *old fashioned blister*, without the loss of time or the sequel of a filthy and ill-conditioned sore.

LEANO.

JUST THE SEASON!—If health follows the administration of remedy for disease, almost without exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor. Hurley's Sarsaparilla is expressly designed to act on those organs whose functions are essential to health—the stomach, liver, lungs, kidneys, and skin, restoring their deranged functions or uses, and thereby purifying and cleansing the blood—the very fountain of life.—*St. Louis Herald.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., prepares a Medicine for Coughs and Lung diseases that stands without a rival. It would be well for Consumptive persons to remember this, and upon the first approach of a Cough or Cold, apply this remedy, which we are assured from good authority, has cured a great variety of Lung Diseases.

☞ To be had at the Store of Mr. *Samuel Brown* in Bedford—and at Mr. *Colvin's* Store in Schellsburg.

HEADACHES.—Headaches, no matter from what cause, have an unfailing remedy in *Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pills.* The most obstinate nervous headache, or headache arising from the foulness of the stomach, yield to their operations in a few hours, and persons who use them as a general opening medicine [illegible] of the blood will never be troubled with [illegible] headache at all. The proprietor gives his warrant for this, and will return the money paid for them if they do not come up to his recommendations. Nearly every regular physician in New York recommends them for headaches to the exclusion of all other remedies; and upwards of thirty of them have given the proprietor certificates to this effect. Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills produce neither griping nor nausea; and being coated with sugar are as easily swallowed as bits of candy, which gives them an obvious advantage over all other medicines. Persons subject to headaches should never be without a box of them, for thus armed they will have but little to fear from its attacks.

March 6, 1857—2w.

MARRIED,

On the 28th of December, 1856, at Pleasantville, by Rev. A. H. Long, Mr. JEREMIAH CLARK to Miss SARAH LING, all of Bedford Co. Pa.

On the 24th of February, 1857, at Woodberry, by Rev. A. H. Long, Mr. WILLIAM S. ELDER, to Miss ANN KEAGY, all of Bedford Co. Pa.

Selling White Children.

WASHINGTON, Ill., February 12, 1857.

Editor Day Book :—I lay before you a subject upon which I should like to see some comments from you in your valuable paper. It is this:

One Mr. C. V. M——, a noted abolitionist, a Babtist minister, and agent for the transportation of paupers from Five Point Mission, New York, has been bringing car loads of children (white children) to the western States and selling them out like brutes to (as he says) pay their expenses. Boys and girls are sold at from fifteen to fifty dollars, according to their quality. If the purchaser finds he has a good bargain he holds on to his servant; if not, he turns him off to shift for himself. The purchaser is under no obligation to take care of him. Here is a case in point: Thomas Butler, a half-witted Irish boy, about fifteen years old, bro't to this place by Mr. V. M. and sold to Mr. V. M.'s father, who kept him until he found him not very profitable, turned him off, and he has been forced to sleep in cars, stables, &c., and beg his bread: he has been kept sometimes by persons from suffering, who would apply to the overseer of the poor for pay; so on Mr. V.'s last visit to our State, we thought we would try the effect of the law upon him. Complaint being made by the overseer of the poor, Mr. V. was arrested, tried, and found guilty of bringing paupers into the State, for which he was fined one hundred dollars and costs. He is now preaching persecution to the people, which turns out greatly to his advantage. What is strange about the matter is that every abolitionist thinks that Mr. V. has been badly treated, and I am told the money pours in freely to carry on this traffic in human flesh. To see a negro taken from his mother and sold to a man bound by law to provide him, seems awful to them; but to see a child, a white child, kidnapped in the city of New York and brought to Illinois and sold to a man bound to keep him only as long as he thinks it profitable, and then to be turned out upon the cold charities of Illinois to beg, steal, or starve, seems to be perfectly humane and Christian-like. If you can expose these Five-Point Mission slave-dealers through your paper, I think you can do the cause much good.

We have for some time thought that many of our *very* humane people in New York, who pretend to be doing so much good in picking up street children, needed over-hauling. It is not very natural to suppose that two or three agencies here are engaged in this business solely as a question of philanthropy. It must pay somehow, and we presume the above is a "specimen" case. There are, doubtless, many children in such a large city as this who would be infinitely better off if they had *good* homes in the country; but whether their condition is improved by selling them to persons who are in no manner bound by law to provide for them is very doubtful. It is an easy matter to pick up children here and deceive them by fine stories about the country, and then place them with irresponsible parties who are not bound to look after their welfare. It is a singular fact, however, that this business is principally carried on in this city by abolitionists, who think it a horrible affair to sell little negroes, but who have not the same squeamishness about white children. We understand, however, that the business is very prosperous, and we suppose some persons are making a very handsome thing out of it. "What trade has your father?" said an inquirer to a little boy. "Oh! he has no trade—he is a philanthropist," was the answer.—Philanthropy pays, and sending children to the West is one of the ways to do it.—*Washington Union.*

☞A woman near Troy, Bradford county, Pa., had been annoyed by the mysterious disappearance of her butter from the premises, without being able to detect the thief. At last she procured a quantity of strychnine and worked it into a batch of fresh butter. This she placed where it would be taken by the thief. A few days thereafter two children of an Irish boarding-house keeper fell suddenly ill and died; and several of the boarders likewise fell sick, and were, at last accounts, in extreme danger. The woman was immediately arrested and lodged in Towanda jail.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica, whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In Cuts, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the genuine DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, is ever the same! How much Pain and Suffering may not thus be prevented! Moreover, Life itself is often dependent upon having at hand the genuine DALLEY EXTRACTOR, and for particulars of which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible.

No case of Burns or Scalds, no matter how severe, has ever yet, in any one instance, resisted the all-powerful, pain-subduing and healing qualities of the DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

No PAIN EXTRACTOR IS GENUINE unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

☞All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickner and Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

Feb. 20, 1857—2m.

HAIR DYE.—It makes no difference how gray or red, or rusty the hair or whiskers may be, nor how much they may have been injured by bad dyes, BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye will make them a beautiful and lively black or brown without the least injury. And will never fade or turn rusty. Warranted. Made and sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. None genuine except Wm. A. BATCHELOR is on the label. Sold by Dr. Reamer, Bedford.

Feb. 20, 1857—1m.

We see by the Court records that the two counterfeiters, White of Buffalo, and Lawrence of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling, imitations of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the law should protect men from imposition at all it certainly should protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for a paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country.—*Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill.*

Feb. 20, 1857—1m.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

LOOK OUT AND SAVE COSTS!

The subscriber, about to leave Bedford, notifies all indebted to him in any manner whatever, that they must make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.

MOSES STINE.

March 12, 1857.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money remaining in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Christina Anderson, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March inst., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
March 6, 1857. Auditor.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., whole sale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

NOTICE.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned either by Note, Book-account, or otherwise, will please make payment on or before the 25th of March next, as any longer indulgence will not be given. So look out and save cost. All persons having claims will please present them properly and in order.

WM. S. FLUKE.

South Woodberry, Feb. 27, 1857.

PURE AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS!!

GO to BLYMIRE & HARTLEYS, where, in due time, you can get choice and pure seeds in variety, from the best gardens in the State.

Feb. 27, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will expose to sale on

SATURDAY the 21st day of MARCH, 1857, on the premises, a tract of Land situate partly in Juniata Township, Bedford county, and part in Allegheny Township, Somerset county, containing 185 acres and allowance, warranted in the name of Jacob Moyer, adjoining lands of George and William Frazier, Frederick Glossbrenner and others, having thereon erected a Cabin house, and about 15 acres cleared and under cultivation. This Tract has a fine growth of white Pine and other Timber thereon, choice Fruit of every variety, and three acres of first rate meadow.

☞Terms made known on day of sale, and will be reasonable. Due attendance will be given by

JOSEPH DULL,
Guardian of the minor children of Wm. Suerly, *deceased.*

Feb. 20, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Bedford, on

TUESDAY, the 17th day of MARCH next,

all the right, title and interest of David Reilly, dec'd, in and to LOT No. 188 in the Borough of Bedford, with the appurtenances, bounded on the north by the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, on the south by Pitt street, on the east by John Alsip, and on the west by property occupied by Geo. Funk's heirs.

☞Terms cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 20, 1857. *Adm'r.*

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.
Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

Fr. Jordan's opinon of Cameron

AS PUT UPON RECORD FEB. 12, 1855.

"Cameron is one of the most corrupt politicians in the State—his name as a Statesman has never been associated with the word—he is a fit representative of nothing good, a fit exponent of no honorable principle—his election would disgrace the American organization and our native State—to elect him would be to throw away our self-respect, sacrifice our integrity, and violate our oaths—he obtained his nomination by the cohesive power of plunder, and the super-added element of shameless and wholesale private bribery—he has declared in favor of the Nebraska Kansas Bill and has denounced Americans as proscriptive and anti-republican—invite us not to partake of such a Buzzard's Feast—even should Cameron change his opinion upon these questions, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself."

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a High School, in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a PERMANENT institution of a high order, male and female. The male and female department will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this School Students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.

Special care will be taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality,* and *thoroughness.* We consider these as valuable elementary characters, and indispensable to sound learning.

The Physical, Moral, and Social Education of the Pupils will receive that attention which their importance demands.

There will be *three grades.* To the *first* belong the *common English Branches,* such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, &c.

The *second* includes the preceding, together with the *higher branches* of an English Education, such as Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Ancient Geography, &c.

The *third* embraces all the foregoing, together with the Latin and Greek languages.

The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first grade per quarter,	$4 00
" second "	5 00
" third "	6 25

The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.

The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a *permanent* school of a high order. The enterprize, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of this School.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M.
Oct. 24, 1856.

Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron,

Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gallon PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.
Jan. 9, 1857.

FOR WINTER.—Ladies and Misses Woolen Talmas—second supply just received and for sale by *J. B. CRAMER & Co.*

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

RECEIVED, JANUARY, 1857,

AT CHEAP SIDE.

Delains, Madonna Cloth, Calicos, Muslins, Cassinetts, Tweeds, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap by G. W. RUPP.

Golden and Sugar House Syrups, White and Brown Sugar, for sale by G. W. RUPP.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Mackeral, Nails and Glass for sale by G. W. RUPP,

G. W. RUPP, Will sell a large lot of Delains at COST.

Jan. 30, 1857.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 22, 1856.

PURCHASERS, THIS WAY!

MORE GOODS.—The subscriber has received and opened another elegant assortment of WINTER GOODS, embracing a splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes Caps, Furs, and almost every other article adapted to the season, which he offers at a small profit for either cash or approved produce. Call at the Cheap Store and judge for yourselves. We consider it no trouble to shew our goods whether purchased or not.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 5, 1856.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

SELECT SCHOOL!

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he will open, in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, 23d of March, a SELECT SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, in which he will give instruction in the COMMON and HIGHER ENGLISH BRANCHES, MATHEMATICS, LATIN, ect.

Believing that *thorough drill* and *strict discipline* are necessary to develope the mind and mould right habits, he promises those who patronize him his best efforts to promote these ends. Terms moderate.

THOS. R. VICKROY.

Feb. 27, 1857.

BARGAINS.—The undersigned desirous of reducing their stock—in order to make room for Spring supplies, will offer purchasers the best bargains ever seen in Bedford. Call and you can save money.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857.

DAGUERREOTYPE
AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerreotype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM. JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS,
and Corn Mills.

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial: and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS AT SHOEMAKER'S COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers having just returned from the east are now receiving a general assortment of Ladies Dres Goods, which consist in part of Coburgs, Thibets, Delaines, Alpaccas, Merinos, Black and fancy Silks, &c. &c. Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, &c.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Brooms, Looking Glasses, &c. Their stock consists of every article usually kept in store, which they will be pleased to shew to all who may favor them with a call; and will be sold cheap.

Thankful for past favors, they hope by fair dealing and a desire to please to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes just received and for sale at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. Dec. 12, 1856.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.

The undersigned would call the attention of persons desirous of planting this spring, to his fine lot of apple trees from 5 to 10 feet high, of the most approved varieties, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest rates, by the hundred.

Persons clubbing together and ordering by the thousand will be liberally dealt with for superior trees. Also a few Peach, Apricot, Nectarine grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. All articles labeled and carefully packed to carry safely any distance at the small cost of material. Pears, Plums and Cherries are yet small. For further particulars address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH, Bedford, Pa.

Feb. 20, 1857.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford county for the year 1856 showing the amounts received from each collector seperately, and the amounts paid to each person, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 30th April, 1853:

Received as follows:

From Solomon Williams	41 65
Peter Ewalt	15 68
Nicholas Coontz	47 04
George Long	32 25
Samuel S. Shuck	36 10
Peter H. Shires	98 98
Gideon R. Martin	10 45
Emanuel Diehl	65 62
William O'Neal	98 50
John H. Schriebely	31 82
John Alstadt	31 68
Elias Gump	54 99
J. B. Hardman	25 18
John Whysong	50 35
Samuel Berkstresser	31 83
John Ash	69 83
Daniel Miller	15 75
John Whetstone	14 65
Levi Hardinger	31 35
Thomas Young	5 81
Jacob Nicodemus	60 80
Solomon Filler	38 60
Samuel Wink	8 36
Michael Wertz	12 00
John Reilly	30 8 8
William Gillespie	17 00
Samuel Carn	20 00
	$903 58

Paid as follows:

To assessors for returning 1888 men to Brigade Inspector at 2 cents each	39 76
County Commissioners and Clerk	80 00
Auditors and Clerk	15 00
Bloody Run Blues per order of Capt. Wm. States	75 00
Bedford Riflemen per order of Capt. A. J. Sansom	75 00
Broadtop Rifle Rangers per order of Captain H. Evans	50 00
Cumberland Valley Blues per order of Capt Wm Nottingham	75 00
G W Bowman printing statement	6 00
David Over printing do	6 00
George Freig of Harrison township, money overpaid and refunded	17 51½
Lemuel Evans Brigade Inspector his bill for services	59 23½
	498 41½

Recapitulation of Military Fund. Total of payments

Paid [illegible] persons as above	498 41½
State Treasurer	400 00
Treasurer's commissions	9 03
	907 54½
State Receipts. From collectors as above	903 58
Balance due Treasurer	3 97
	907 54

The undersigned, auditors of Bedford county, Pa. do hereby certify that in pursuance of the acts of assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the commissioners office in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the several accounts between David Over Treasurer of said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands this 7th day of January, 1857.

DANIEL BARLEY,
HENRY B. MOCK.

Attest—WM. M. HALL, Clerk.

Feb. 13, 1857—4t

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. POWELL, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

GOOD NEWS FROM HARRISBURG.

HON. HENRY S. MAGRAW
Triumphantly Re-elected State Treasurer!!!

The following Despatch speaks for itself, and shows that the unholy "union" formed by the mongrel opposition at the opening of the session has already had its day:

"Harrisburg, March 11, 1857.

"Gen. Bowman:—MAGRAW re-elected State Treasurer, easy. WM. T. DAUGHERTY."

It will be glorious news for the Democracy everywhere to learn that this able and upright public officer has been re-elected, as he was justly entitled to be by the decision of the people at the ballot-box last fall.

FOR SALE.

One Cotton Power Loom (new) of Alfred Jenk's make (Bridesburg,) also one Napper Materials of Israel Groff's (Patent) near Lancaster. If the above machinery is not sold before the 26th of March next, it will be sold at Public Auction on that day, together with a variety of domestic woollen goods and carpeting of all kinds. Also five Stock of all kinds, together with Wagons and one Buggy, Farming utensils, horse gears, &c. Also household furniture of every description, and a little of every kind of Goods usually kept in a country Store. Also a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Conditions made known on day of sale, which will continue from day to day until all is sold.

WM. S. FLUKE.

South Woodberry, Feb. 27, 1857.



THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

Bedford Springs.

The Company are now erecting an additional Hotel building, new and extensive Baths, and ornamenting and improving the grounds. The total cost of the property, including 1500 acres of land, with these improvements, and Furniture for the Hotels, will be about $250,000 00

Of this sum there is to remain on mortgage for ten years, at 6 per cent, for $100,000 00

To be represented by stock, which is all taken but about $10,000, 130,000 00

$230,000 00

Sources of Revenue—

Rent of Hotels (offered)	$10,000 00	
Rent's from Baths & Farms,	1,500 00	
Sale of water, estimated to net first year,	8,000 00	
		$19,500 00
Interest on mortgage,	$6,000 00	
8 per cent. on $130,000 stck.	10,400 00	
		$16,400 00
Surplus applicable to contingencies,		$3,100 00

Arrangements have been made for sending water daily, in glass, after April 1st, to the principal cities of the United States; and it is thought the revenue, from the sale of water alone, will in a short time exceed $20,000 per annum.

OFFICERS:

President—PHILIP GOSSLER.

Directors—S. Morris Waln, J. Edgar Thomson, L. T. Wattson, Philadelphia—Espy L. Anderson, Wm. P. Schell, Wm. T. Daugherty, Bedford.

Secretary and Treasurer—S. L. Russell.

Feb. 20, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE
VICKROY REAL ESTATE
AT
ALUM BANK IN BEDFORD COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

By virtue of an order of Court to me directed, after proceedings in Partition, I will expose to public sale, on the premises at Alum Bank, in St. Clair Township, on

MONDAY, the 23d day of MARCH next,

the Mansion Property of Thomas Vickroy, deceased, containing 249 Acres and 102 perches; also at the same place and at the same time, a Tract adjoining the above, called "*Sugar Bottom,*" and containing 87¾ acres.

The first tract has two Dwelling Houses and a large Barn thereon erected; also two large and excellent apple orchards thereon, and contains about 100 acres of cleared land.

The other is not cleared, but contains a large body of heavy timber with a large *Sugar camp* thereon. This property is watered by *Dunning's Creek,* and lays in such a way as to render every foot of it tillable. For productiveness the land is not surpassed. It is the acknowledged *garden-spot* of Bedford county, and must be sold on that day.

HUGH MOORE,
Feb. 20, 1857. *Sheriff.*

SNAKE SPRING MILLS.

This mill is now in first rate running order, and prepared to accommodate the public with Flour and meal equal to any other in the State. Farmers will please give us a call, and judge for themselves.

JOHN ALSIP.

Feb. 20, 1856.

☞We are authorized to announce GEO. W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland County, there will be exposed to public sale on

THURSDAY, 19th DAY of MARCH, '57,

the residue of that part of the Real Estate of Jacob Lobingier, Sr., dec'd., marked "A" in the diagram, supposed to contain One Hundred and Seventy Acres, situate in Mount Pleasant Township, said County, adjoining lands of J. S. Pore, and other lands of said decedent. The improvement consist of a Stone Mansion House, Frame Stable, and Apple Orchard, and other choice fruit growing thereon. The land is of good quality, having fine meadows thereon.—The Jacob's Creek flows through this tract, and there are several fine Water Powers upon it.—The land is in a good state of cultivation—abundance of Timber &c. It is situated on the Plank Road leading from Mount Pleasant to Cumberland, and about 2 miles East of the Borough of Mount Pleasant.

ALSO, by virtue of an alias order, one other tract in same Township and County, adjoining ——— Rumbaugh and other lands of said Decedent, containing 180 Acres 123 Perches, marked "B" in the Diagram. The improvements on this tract consist of a

LARGE STONE GRIST MILL and DISTILLERY, A FRAME SAW MILL, A LARGE BRICK MANSION HOUSE, and Excellent STORE ROOM, together with several Tenant Houses. The water power attached to this property has ample fall. A great portion of this tract is under fence. This property is adjacent to the best farming land in Westmoreland County, is situated on the Plank Road about 2 miles East of Mountpleasant.

Late the property of said Jacob Lobingier, Sr., dec'd. Sale to take place on the premises.—Terms made known by the Adm'rs. of said deceased.

By the Court.

Attest, JOS. GROSS, Clk.
Feb. 27, 1857.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY THE 14th day of March next,

the following described Real Estate, late the property of Christian Mock, dec'd, viz:

A Tract of Land in St. Clair Township, adjoing lands of Nicholas Lyons, Moses Dubbs, E. L. Anderson and others, containing *One Hundred and Forty-two Acres* and allowance, having thereon erected a Log Frame House, Log Barn and other out-buildings.

There are also two apple orchards upon the premises and one Spring: about 50 acres cleared and under fence.

EIGHTY ACRES of said Tract, not including the buildings, will be first offered for sale on said day. If it can be sold for enough to pay the debts of the estate, nothing more will be sold, otherwise the whole Tract as above described will be exposed to sale.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

HIRAM DAVIS,
Feb. 20, 1857. *Admr. &c.*

RAINSBURG BOROUGH LAWS.

Section 1. From and after the 15th of April next no person or persons shall be allowed to blockade any of the streets or side-walks of the Borough of Rainsburg, with wood or other matter of incumbrance.

2 No shooting at mark, throwing of fire-balls, fire rockets, firing of squibs, nor other kind of fire-works will be allowed in said borough.

3 Prohibits drunkenness and the sale of intoxicating drinks to persons of known intemperate habits; or to minors. Also a fine of three dollars for running horses through the streets.

4 Allows no person or persons to exhibit any kind of Managerie or show of any kind without first having paid a tax of three dollars for the use of said Borough for each time of Exhibition.

5 Imposes a tax of two dollars on any person keeping any bitch in said Borough, and any family keeping more than one dog shall pay a tax of fifty cents for every dog so kept.

6 Makes it the duty of the Borough officers to see that every citizen be compelled to keep all stove flues and chimneys clean and safe from danger by fire. All of which said Laws to take effect within ten days from the date hereof, except the first section.

Approved January 3, 1857.

JOHN FILLER,
Chief Burgess.

Rainsburg, Feb. 20, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers wish to dispose of, at private sale, their property situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road, at the eastern base of Sideling Hill, ten miles west of McConnellsburg. This property is well known as "REAMER'S STAND" and is one of the most desirable in the country. The improvements are a large Stone Tavern House, with all the necessary out-buildings—an ice-house, three Tenant houses, a Blacksmith Shop, a Barn, four Stables, sufficient to accommodate sixty horses, a never failing running pump at each end of the house, and a new bath house.

The Farm contains about seven hundred acres, of which near 300 are cleared. The soil is red slate, and produces excellent crops. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the peoperty, and any information desired as to terms, &c., will be given by

WM. C. REAMER, *Sideling Hill.*
F. C. REAMER. *Bedford.*

Jan. 9, 1857.

☞If the above property is not sold by the 1st April next, it will be for rent.

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT CHEAP SIDE STORE!

The undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS.*

A general assortment of LADIES' Dress GOODS, which consists, in part, of *Black and Fancy Silks, Delaines,* Madonna Cloth, Coberg, Merino, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

The above Stock consists of every article usually kept in Store, all of which will be sold *Cheap for Cash* or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 3, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

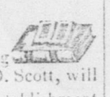
☞ Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER





Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the City with an assortment of fashionable WINTER GOODS, such as Velvet and Satin Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes and French Flowers, Cloaks and Talmahs. Furs of all kinds. An elegant assortment of

DRESS GOOODS,

French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloth,
English Merino,
Plaid Cashmere,
French Merino Robes,
Chintz Robes,
Childrens' Hats and Bonnets,
Coats and Talmahs,
French Worked Collars,
Kid Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Heeled Gaiters,
Misses and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.

French and English FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 6, 1856.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body: and this pill is found to answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. Where their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-road stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continue the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞ Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

DENTIST.

C. NICKOY.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations he undertakes to do. Teeth filled, plugged, soldered, &c. and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigestion,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparent to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞ This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

NEBRASKA LANDS.

HAVING permanently established myself in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, I am prepared to give special attention to the selection and entry of land by settlers, and all others desiring choice locations. The Land Office will be opened early in the Spring of 1857, when there will be offered a large quantity of land comprising the most promising portion of Nebraska, embracing the Missouri River counties, and extending from the Kansas line to the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These lands are yet uncoiled, and offer extraordinary inducements to those desiring to invest money in lands.

Persons sending me land warrants to locate for them, may rely upon having their business promptly atended to, and the best selections of land made.

My charges are as follows:

For locating	160	acre warrants,	$20 each.
"	120	" "	16 "
"	80	" "	12 "
"	40	" "	8 "

FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG.

REFERENCE:—A. B. Cramer, Daniel Washabaugh, and O. E. Shannon.

Nov. 28, 1856—3m.

15,000 feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

W. HOERNENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 28, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of

CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, at REED'S New Store, a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally. To attempt to enumerate the Stock in a newspaper advertisement would be folly, or even give a list of their prices would be useless, for the public would not believe that goods were selling for what we offer them at, unless they see for themselves. We do not wish to boast, but would remark that, for variety and cheapness, his stock cannot be beat. The public are respectfully invited to call at REED'S Store and satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement. Call and examine his stock. He will not ask you to buy unless fully satisfied that you can do at least as well, if not better, than any where else. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 10, 1856.

Last Notice.

The books of the subscriber are in the hands of Sheriff Alsip, where all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make payment, on or before the first of March next. All who neglect this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Henry Nicodemus Esq., for collection, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can be given. So look out and save costs, or blame yourselves.

E. M. FISHER.

Dec. 26, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just opened, next door to Minnick's, on Juliana street, a large assortment of Shoes and Boots, of every kind, size and description.—Also an extensive assortment of Glassware, including cake stands, preserve dishes, cake baskets, hall lamps, tumblers, large beer glasses, window glass, card receivers, terra cotta, &c. Also silver cake baskets, and a variety of other articles in that line. He has also on hand the best kind of Tobacco and Cigars, cheese and crackers, carpet bags, Misses satchels, Gentlemen's canes, shotguns, Gentlemen's and Ladies' gloves, of all kinds. Hoisery of all descriptions, and a variety of other articles, not necessary to mention.

Having bought his shoes and glassware, in larger quantities, than is usual for country merchants, he can sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 26, 1856.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent collectors in Bedford county up to the year 1855, inclusive, that if they pay up the balances standing in their duplicates by May Court, 1857, they will be allowed 3 per cent. on the amount so paid in, over and above the 5 per cent already allowed by law.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1857.